

ACCESSION NR: AP3014919

S/0207/63/000/005/0041/0047

AUTHOR: Uryukov, B. A. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Differential ejector theory

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikl. mekhaniki i tekhn. fiziki, no. 5, 1963, 41-47

TOPIC TAGS: gas ejector, differential gas ejector, cylindrical mixing chamber, supersonic velocity gas ejector, high velocity gas mixing, ejector efficiency, multistage gas ejector, differential gas ejector efficiency, supersonic gas ejector, supersonic gas ejector efficiency

ABSTRACT: A differential ejector consisting of an infinite number of elementary ejectors (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) has been discussed analytically. It is assumed that the flow of gas through the ejector is frictionless, with no heat transfer, and the velocity w , temperature T , and pressure p in each section are initially uniform. The equations of motion through the ejector are nondimensionalized and analyzed to determine an optimum ejector for some critical Mach number λ . For a given injection coefficient $n_1 = Q_1/Q$ (Q - flow rate), a given σ

$= p_0/p_{00}$, $T = T_0/T_{00}$, and λ_1 (Mach number at ejector end, see Fig. 1) the

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP30L4919

velocity distributions along the ejector $\lambda = \lambda(n)$ and $\lambda' = \lambda'(n)$ are found for which $\epsilon_1 = p_{01}/p_{00}$ attains a maximum. The optimum value of λ_1 is then determined by simultaneously considering the ejector and diffuser mechanism. The special cases are discussed where $\lambda = \lambda_*$ and $\lambda' = \lambda'_*$ ($\lambda_* = \lambda'_*$).

$\sqrt{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}}$) and when $\lambda_1 < \lambda_*$. The case where the displacement chamber cross section in each elementary ejector stage is constant has also been considered, with $\lambda' = \text{const}$. The ejector efficiency, defined by the ratio of degree of ejector compression to that of an isentropic compression, is shown to be very low for small n and close to unity for large n . "The author is grateful to S. A. Khristianovich for helping in the analysis of this problem." Orig. art. has: 26 equations and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Nov63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP3014919

ENCLOSURE: 01

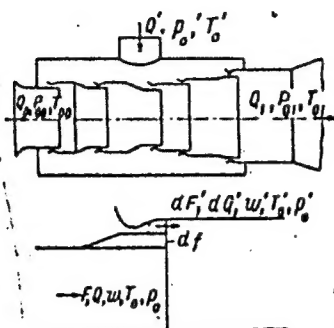


Fig. 1.

Card 3/3

URYUPIN, A.

Storing grain in surface silos. Muk.-elev. prom. 24 no.7:6-7 JI '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Kustanayskoye upravleniye khleboproduktov.
(Grain--Storage)

URYUPIN, A.

Thousands of efficiency promoters. Mast.prom.i khud.promys.
3 no.7:6 Jl '62. (MIPA 15:8)
(Construction equipment industry) (Efficiency, Industrial)

ACCESSION NR: AP4018442

S/0179/64/000/001/0180/0182

AUTHOR: Uryupin, A. G. (Ufa)

TITLE: Stability of flexing vibrations of coaxial shafts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1964, 180-182

TOPIC TAGS: coaxial shafts, vibrations, gyroscope, gyroscope effect, stability, rigidity

ABSTRACT: Consideration is given to a system of two coaxial bracket shafts with discs on their ends, the outside shaft being supported rigidly (See enclosure). The shafts rotate with constant independent angular velocities. The angles of rotation of the planes of the discs, their derivatives with respect to time and the elastic displacements of the shafts are considered small. External and internal friction are taken into consideration. The force of gravity, the mass of the shafts and their torsional vibrations are not taken into account. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 18 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/5

L 57606-65 EWI(m)/EWP(w) FM

ACCESSION NR: AP5014377

UR/0380/65/000/002/0038/0047
621.824.001.1

AUTHOR: Uryupin, A. G. (Ufa)

TITLE: Stability of coaxial shafts with disks, rotating at different angular speeds

SOURCE: Mashinovedeniye, no. 2, 1965, 38-47

TOPIC TAGS: shaft stability, coaxial shafts, coaxial shaft vibration, shaft vibration

ABSTRACT: The stability of a system of coaxial shafts (with attached disks) rotating at different angular speeds was theoretically investigated, including the effects of internal and external friction but not including the effects of gravity, mass of shafts, shaft torsional vibrations, and gyroscopic action of the disks. The stability was investigated by the small parameter method of I. G. Malkin (Nekotoryye zadachi teorii nelineynykh kolebaniy. Gostekhizdat, 1956), and was compared to an approximate solution obtained by substituting average values (over the period) for the coefficients in the derived equations. After assuming the relative and external frictional losses (k and γ respectively) proportional to the relative and absolute velocities and using the Lagrange

Card 1/4

L 57606-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014377

derivation, the equations for the bending vibrations of the coaxial shaft were obtained in the form

$$m \ddot{z}_v + \sum_{i=1}^n c_i' [(k + k_0(a_r - a_s)^2) z_i + (1 - k \Omega_s^2(a_r - a_s)^2) z_s] = 0 \quad (v = 1, 2),$$

where m = mass of disk, x, y = coordinates of disk center, Ω = angular velocity, c_i' = stiffness constants, $z_v = x_v + iy_v$, for simplicity $\chi = \chi \psi_s / c_{\psi s}'$, $k = k_{\psi s} / c_{\psi s}'$. Applying the method of small parameters, the characteristic equations in the form

$$\alpha_j = \lambda_j + \alpha_j(\mu),$$

(where μ = small parameter) were sought and found for the equations written in a matrix form. The regions of stability for a particular case ($C_{11} = 6.5 \times 10^6$; $C_{12} = -0.5 \times 10^6$; $C_{21} = -10^6$; $C_{22} = 0.84 \times 10^6$) were sketched (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) for the case of simple resonance $p = 2\omega_2$ (ω = precession speed), combined resonance $p = \pm (\omega_2 \pm \omega_1)$ and nonresonant operation. Application of

Card 2/4

L 57606-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014377

the method of average (over the period) coefficients and the Boeh theory to this example is briefly demonstrated. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Oct64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EME

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 3/4

URYUPIN, D.A.; KULINICH, D.D., red.; MEZHERITSKAYA, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Rocket weapons of capitalist countries] Reaktivnoe oruzhie
kapitalisticheskikh stran; po materialam zarubezhnoi pechaty.
Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va oborony SSR, 1957. 158 p. (MIRA 11:3)
(Rockets (Ordnance))

URYUPIN, D. A , ed.

Reaktivnoye oruzhiye kapitalicheskikh stran; po materialam zarubezhnoy pechati (Rocket weapons of the Capitalist countries; material from the Foreign press) Moskva, Voenizdat, 1967

159 P. Illus., Diagr., Tables. (Bibliotekha v Pomoshch' Ofitseru VMF)

Bibliographical footnotes.

URYUPIN, D.A.

[Jet-propulsion weapons of capitalist countries] Reaktiv-
noe oruzhie kapitalisticheskikh stran. 2. izd., perer. 1
dop. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1959. 311 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Rockets (Ordnance))

POPAD'KO, Ivan Isayevich; URYUPIN, Dmitriy Alekseyevich; KOKINA, N.N.,
tekhn. red.

[Rocket weapons of capitalist countries; based on materials
of the foreign press for 1960-1962] Raketnoe oruzhie kapitalisti-
cheskikh stran; po materialam zarubezhnoi pechaty, 1960-1962 gg.
Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 247 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Rockets (Ordnance))

SOV/137-58-8-16281

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 6 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Uryupin, D.I.

TITLE: Experiences in the Sintering of Krivoy Rog Fine Concentrates at the Southern Ore-dressing Kombinat (Opyt spekaniya krivorozhskikh tonkikh kontsentratov na YuGOK)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Domentnoye proiz-vo. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 60-66

ABSTRACT: Successful introduction of a procedure for sintering fine concentrates (67.4% - 0-0.074 mm fraction) at the Southern Ore-dressing Kombinat (first unit of a sintering plant with 5 75-m² machines) is of high significance to the future development of metallurgy in districts of the USSR with comparatively lean ores. The basicity of the sinter (S) was brought only to 0.55 owing to the unsatisfactory operation of the limestone rod mills. In connection with the irregularity of the charge, considerable fluctuations in the average Fe (53.7-56.8%) and SiO₂ (15.0-17.1%) contents and in basicity (0.27-0.52) are observed. The mechanical strength of the S is satisfactory. A procedure involving the heating of the charge by addition of red-hot returns

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-8-16281

Experiences in the Sintering of Krivoy Rog Fine Concentrates (cont.)

to remove excess moisture in the concentrate is not practical as it creates difficult conditions for the personnel. High-output functioning is attained when the concentrate moisture content is stabilized at $\leq 7-8\%$ and with close proportioning of the returns (40% of the ore dust). To increase the basicity of the S to 1.5 it is necessary to increase the power of the limestone crushing plant accordingly. It is desirable to provide hydraulic removal of cyclone dust at the dressing plant.

N.L.

1. Ores--Sintering

Card 2/2

ZVEREV, A.G.; POPOV, V.F.; FADEYEV, I.I.; BABUSHKIN, V.I.; BERLOVICH, I.L.;
BOCHKO, A.M.; BURLACHENKO, S.Ye.; GARBUZOV, V.F.; DMITRICHEV, P.Ya.;
DUNDUKOV, G.F.; ZLOBIN, I.D.; KOROVUSHKIN, A.K.; KORSHUNOV, A.I.;
KUZIN, M.G.; KUTUZOV, G.A.; LYSKOVICH, A.A.; MASHTAKOV, A.M.;
MIKHEYEV, V.Ye.; NIKEL'BERG, P.M.; POSKONOV, A.A.; ROMANOV, G.V.;
SOSIN, I.F.; SOSNOVSKIY, V.V.; POVOLOTSKIY, M.M.; URYUPIE, F.A.;
KHARIONOVSKIY, A.I.; CHULKOV, N.S.; SHESHERO, N.A.; SHITOV, A.P.;
SHUVALOV, A.M.; YANBUKHTIN, K.Kh.

Arsenii Mikhailovich Safronov; obituary. Fin.SSSR 18 no.11:95
N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Safronov, Arsenii Mikhailovich, 1903-1957)

URYUPIN, F., zamestitel' ministra finansov SSSR.

Tasks of finance organs in work with state income. Fin.i kred. SSSR
no.3:8-16 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

(Finance)

URYUPIN, F.

The further development of producers' cooperatives and tasks
of the financial system, Fin. SSSR 16 no.2:18-25 7 '55. (MIRA 8:1)

1. Zamestitel' ministra finansov SSSR.
(Cooperative Societies--Finance)

URYUPIN, F.

Payers of the turnover tax and deductions from profits. Fin. SSSR
18 no.5:19-27 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Zamestitel' ministra finansov SSSR.
(Tax collection)

URYUPIN, F.

Fulfill and overfulfill the 1958 government revenue plan. Fin. SSSR
19 no.10:7-14 0 '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Zamestitel' ministra finansov SSSR.
(Revenue)

URYUPIN, F.

Abolition of taxes is a new manifestation of the party's concern
for the people. Sots.trud 4 no.7:9-17 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Taxation)

URYUPIN, F.

Important stage in the development of the state insurance of the property of collective farms and their population. Fin. SSSR 21 no.1:9-15 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Zamestitel' ministra finansov SSSR.
(Insurance, Agricultural)

URYUPIN, F.

Improving control over the operation of service industries and levying
income tax upon handicraftsmen. Fin. SSSR 21 no.10:14-18 O '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

1. Zamestitel' ministra finansov SSSR.

(Service industries--Finance)

(Business tax)

(Handicraft)

KAZANSKIY, G.A., Laureat Stalinskoy premii; KOSAREV, A.A.; SAMOKHVALOV,
S.F.; URYUPIN, G.M.; KORSHUNOVA, V.A., red.; VERINA, G.P., tekhn.
red.

[Maintenance and repair of all-metal passenger cars]Ustroistvo i
remont tsel'nometallicheskih passazhirskikh vagonov. Moskva, Gos.
transp. zhel.-dor. izd-vo, 1952. 274 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Railroads—Passenger cars)

URYUPIN, G.M., SHCHERBAKOV, V.P., YAKOVLEV, A.K.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.L.,
redaktor; YUDZON, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Heating and ventilation of all-metal railroad passenger cars]
Otoplenie i ventilatsiia tsel'nometallicheskih passazhirskih
vagonov. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo 1954. 203 p.
(MLRA 7:11)

(Railroads--Cars--Heating and ventilation)

U.S. IN, G. M.

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795.119
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Pochtovyye Vagony (Railroad Mail Cars, by) I. A. Erenov I G. M. Urygin.
Moskva, Svyaz'izdat, 1957.
443 p. Illus., Diagra., Tables.
Bibliography: p. 441.

MEA

URYUPIN, GERMAN MIKHAYLOVICH

BARANOV, Pavel Aleksandrovich; URYUPIN, German Mikhaýlovich; VASENIN, A.Ye.,
otvetstvennyy redaktor; SALITAN, L.S., redaktor; BERESLAVSKAYA,
L.Sh., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Railroad mail cars] Pochtovye vagony. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry
po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1957. 443 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Railway mail service--Cars)

KAZANSKIY, Georgiy Alekseyevich; KOSAREV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich;
SAMOKHVALOV, Sergey Feofilovich; URYUPIN, German Mikhaylovich;
SHAVYRIN, M.V., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Design and maintenance of all-metal passenger cars] Ustroistvo
i remont tsel'nometallicheskih passazhirsikh vagonov. Izd.2.,
perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 486 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Railroads--Passenger cars)

URYUPIN, N.

We are creating the history of our school. Prof.-tekh. obr.
22 no. 12:18 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kabinetom istorii Kommunisticheskoy partii
Sovetskogo Soyuza gosodskogo professional'no-tekhnicheskogo
uchilishcha No. 16, Kuybyshevskaya oblast'.

URYUPIN, N.T.

Maintenance of automatic block systems. Avtom., telem. i svias' no.2:
32-33 P '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik: Saksaul'skoy distantsei signalizatsii
i svyazi Orenburgskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Signaling--Block system)

URYUPIN, V.A., inzh.; SHARKEVICH, V.F., mekhanik

Improvement in the operation of the fire grate in the BTsL-1
system. Energetik 8 no. 10:15-17 0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Furnaces--Grates)

KOMAROVER, N.Ye., URYUPIN, V.K.

Treatment of acute renal insufficiency in a patient with multiple bone fractures and compression of the soft tissues. Vest. khir. no.7:103-104 J1 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

URYUPINA, A.I.

Psychoprophylactic methods to insure painless labor. Sov.med. 21
Supplement:24 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki Chkalovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta.
(CHILDBIRTH--PSYCHOLOGY)

BURMISTROV, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; KOSAREVA, Zinaida Dmitriyevna; URYUPINA,
F.A., red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, A., red.; LEBEDEV, A., tekhn. red.

[The second stage of repealing taxes of workers and office employees
in the U.S.S.R.] Vtoroi etap otmeny nalogov s rabochikh i sluzha-
shchikh v SSSR. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1961. 68 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Income tax)

137-58-4-7812

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 4, p 208 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Klyachko, Yu. A., Uryupina, L. M.

TITLE: Problems in the Pickling of Stainless Steel (Nekotoryye voprosy travleniya nerzhavayushchey stali)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Mosk. vech. metallurg. in-t, 1957, Nr 2, pp 257-273

ABSTRACT: X-ray, electron-diffraction, metallographic, and chemical methods were employed to determine the chemical composition and structural state of oxide films on the surfaces of several grades of steel occurring during hot rolling and heat treatment. Thus, the oxide film on 1Kh13 steel contains Fe_2O_3 , Fe_3O_4 , and $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ while that on 4Kh13 has Fe_2O_3 , Fe_3O_4 , and $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ in smaller quantities than 1Kh13 steel, and 1Kh18N9 showed $\text{MnO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{MnO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$, Fe_3O_4 , Fe_2O_3 , and a little $\text{NiO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$, that on Cr-Ni alloy being Cr_2O_3 and $\text{NiO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$. A study of the mechanism of the pickling of the steels resulted in the following recommendations on the choice of a method in accordance with the composition of the scale (S): When the S contained amphoteric oxides of lower valences of the metals, a combined method of pickling with fused NaOH, followed by scouring away of the products of hydrolysis,

Card 1/2

137-58-4-7812

Problems in the Pickling of Stainless Steel

is recommended. If the S contains oxides of elements whose higher valences yield acid oxides (Cr_2O_3 , WO_3 , MoO_3 , and others) the best results are obtained on caustic pickling with an oxidizer. For high-grade pickling of steels, the S of which is poorly soluble in acids and bases, an acid method of pickling is recommended to follow work-hardening which facilitates peptization of the oxides and promotes the process.

V. L.

1. Stainless steel--Pickling

Card 2/2

10/12/1964

Figure 1

(translation) -- See C.A. 42, 144394. E.M.R.

100

URYU P/NA, N. Z.

62
②

Determination of the coefficients of crystallization of radium in the case of its distribution between the melt and crystals of barium chloride and of lead chloride. V. R. Khokman, A. A. Melnikova, and N. I. Uryupina. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. (Udd. Khim. Ser.)* 1954; 953. *Tr. Khlopina (C.A. 45, 27284)* formulated the following rule: When the distribution of a microcomponent (radio-element) between a solid cryst. phase and a soln. proceeds strictly according to the law of distribution of a substance between 2 immiscible solvents, and the coeff. of crystn. maintains a const. value on extending the concn. of the distributed substance over wide limits, then Mitscherlich's law holds; i.e., the chem. compos. and the mol. structures of the crystals of the macrocomponent and of the microcomponent are similar. The coeff. of crystn., D , shows how much richer (or poorer) in microcomponent the solid phase is than the liquid. In all cases studied thus far, $D \leq 1$. The present paper shows that this is generally true (when the liquid phase is a melt) and is not limited to the 5 systems previously investigated. The two cases here treated are: (1) the distribution of RaCl_2 between cryst. BaCl_2 and the melt, with anhyd. LiCl as diluent for changing the concn. of the macrocomponent, and (2) RaCl_2 distributed between PbCl_2 and the melt, with NaCl as diluent. (1) BaCl_2 was chosen chiefly because the diluent (anhyd. LiCl) could be selected so as to form neither a compd. nor solid solns., and would have a eutectic (37.2 mol. % BaCl_2 to 62.5% LiCl) at a relatively low temp. (510°). (2) As to the PbCl_2 , it is known that the radioactive isotopes of Pb (Th B and Ra D) coppt. with crystals of BaCl_2 and RaCl_2 when the crystals are removed from a soln.; copptn. with PbCl_2 out of soln. has not been observed. However, it is known that at high temps. BaCl_2 and PbCl_2 form a continuous series of mixed

Radium distrib. in
V.G. Khlopina,
AS USSR

crystals. For $\text{PbCl}_2\text{-NaCl}$, the eutectic occurs at 411° and has 27 mol. % NaCl and 73 mol. % PbCl_2 : (1) Nine expts. with BaCl_2 (and RaCl_2) in the crystals ranging from 7.7 to 58.8% for a temp. range of $710\text{--}823^\circ$ gave a const. coeff. of crystn. of 1.01 ± 0.05 . Here, then, as in all previous cases of the distribution of Ra between the melt and crystal, isomorphous salts, there was no enrichment of Ra in the solid phase. (2) Eleven expts. with PbCl_2 (and RaCl_2) ranging from 30.0 to 78.2% and at temps. from 490 to 440° , gave a coeff. of crystn., D , of 0.85 ± 0.04 . The RaCl_2 in the resultant melts varied from 2.0×10^{-6} to 1.9×10^{-7} g. Ra per g. melt. Since the value of D of Ra in the residual melt is const. at these various concns. of Ra in the residual melt in the case of its distribution between melt and crystals of PbCl_2 , it has been proved, according to Khlopin's rule, that Ra crystg. out of the melt as anhyd. chloride is isomorphous with PbCl_2 ; that is, under these conditions of temp. RaCl_2 behaves like BaCl_2 . V. H. Gottschalk

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The manufacture of porous mineral filters. V. N. Ushakov and N. N. Uryupina.
J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow) 1938, No. 3, 57-9.—The manufacture of such a filter from
Russian materials is described.

H. M. Leicester

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Ca

10

Synthesis of uric acid. R. S. Golovchinskaya and N. N. Uryupina. *J. Applied Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 19, 1340-3 (1946) (in Russian). An adaptation of the fusion method for the prepn. of uric acid was developed. Hexa-2,4-dioxo-6-iminopyrimidine (I) was prepd. in a hydro-2,4-dioxo-6-iminopyrimidine (I) was prepd. in a steam-heated 15-l. Fe vessel by charging into the vessel 7.5 l. dry BuOH and 480 g. Na at 35-40° in 30-40 min., refluxing 1.5 hrs., and, after cooling to 50-60°, adding 1130 g. $\text{NCCl}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ (II) and 600 g. urea, refluxing 5 hrs., cooling, and adding 5 l. H_2O . After 15 min. agitation the mixt. was allowed to settle 30 min., the BuOH layer removed by suction, 5 l. H_2O added, and the mixt. agitated 15 min. The 10.8 l. of the Na salt soln. contained by analysis (to be published) 10.9% I (1177 g., 92.7% of theory, based on II). The 5-isotrioso deriv. (III) was prepd. by adding 10 kg. ice and 760 g. NaNO_2 to the 10.8 l. of soln. in a 50-l. porcelain vessel equipped with wooden agitator and external cooling. After 1-1.5 hrs. 9-11 l. 16% H_2SO_4 was added, keeping the temp. down to 0-1°, until the reaction to KI-starch was obtained; finally 0.8-1 l. NH_4OH soln. was added to litmus alkali. The pptd. mixed Na-NH_4 salt of III was centrifuged and dried at 80-90°, yielding 1764 g. 76% III (92%).

4,5-Diaminouracil (IV) was prepd. by placing 882 g. of the mixed salt of III in 3750 ml. H_2O in a 15-l. Fe vessel, agitating 30 min. at 70-75°, and adding in 20-30 min. simultaneously, from 2 separate funnels, aq. solns. of 4350 ml. contg. 892 g. Na_2S and 4500 ml. contg. 1213 g. NH_4Cl , agitating 1.5 hrs. at 75°, filtering, and washing with 1.5 l. of warm water. The combined filtrates were acidified to Congo with 1:1 HCl , boiled, filtered free of S, and the sulfate (V) of IV was pptd. by adding 450 g. $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$, washed, and dried at 60-80°. The S cake was extd. with 3 l. hot 3% HCl and pptd. as the sulfate; the combined dry ppts. weighed 784.5 g. (85%). Finally, uric acid was obtained by fusing 684 g. crude V with 1.5 kg. urea, well mixed, in a 5-l. Fe pot 1 hr. at 170-80° with agitation; the melt, cooled to 100-10°, was treated with 1.5 l. of hot water, cooled, transferred to a soln. of 600 g. NaOH in 10-12 l. H_2O , boiled, filtered, acidified to Congo with 10% HCl , filtered, boiled with 5-7 l. H_2O , filtered, and dried at 100°, yielding 567.7 g. (86.4% purity, or 92% of theory) of uric acid. The use of a large excess of urea permitted the employment of V, rather than the unstable base, IV, in the fusion. Boris Gutof

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SOV-129-58-6-9/17

AUTHORS: Uryupina, Ye. I. (Cand.Tech.Sc.), Likina, A.F. (Engineer)

TITLE: Sigma-Phase in the Austenitic Steel EI448 (Sigma-Faza v austenitnoy stali EI448)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, 1958, Nr 6, pp 37-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the σ -phase was investigated on the properties of the steel EI448 (0.10% C; 0.73% Si; 1.09% Mn; 16.58% Cr; 11.9% Ni; 0.62% Ti; 1.75% Mo). The steel was hardened from 1200°C and then aged at 575 or 800°C for durations of 10 to 6000 hours. The secondary phase was separated electrolytically. In the experiments a possibility was established of detecting the σ -phase by chemical analysis of the electrolytic precipitates of the steel. Determination of the iron content in the electrolytic precipitates provides an idea of the quantity of the σ -phase in the structure. The σ -phase forms in the test steel as the result of ageing at 800°C at relatively short holding times (100 to 500 hours); with increasing duration of the ageing the quantity of the σ -phase increases. After ageing at 575° for 6000 hours no σ -phase was detected in the steel. Magnetic analysis of the steel after ageing according to various regimes, including ageing at 800°C, did not reveal presence of the σ -phase;

Card 1/2

SOV-129-58-6-9/17

Sigma-Phase in the Austenitic Steel EI448

apparently in this steel the σ -phase forms directly from the austenite. The presence of the σ -phase reduces greatly the impact strength and the relative contraction at room and at elevated test temperatures. Presence of the σ -phase in the structure of the steel during long duration tests does not reduce the time to failure of the specimen, the magnitude of the total elongation and the relative contraction. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

1. Steel - Properties
2. Austenite
3. Steel - Phase studies
4. Steel - Test methods

Card 2/2

DAVIDOVSKAYA, Yelena Aleksandrovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; KESTEL',
Lyubov' Prokof'yevna, inzh.; URYUPINA, Yekaterina Ivanovna,
kand. tekhn. nauk; RAGAZINA, M.F., inzh., ved. red.;
SAMOKHOTSKIY, A.I., inzh., red.; PONOMAREV, V.A., tekhn.red.

[Effect of heat treatment on the tendency in stainless steel
toward intercrystalline corrosion] Vliianie termicheskoi ob-
rabotki na sklonnost' nerzhaveiushchikh stalei k mezhkristal-
litnoi korrozii. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn.
informatsii, 1958. 11 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i
proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 13. No.M-58-15/1) (MIRA 16:3)
(Steel, Stainless—Corrosion)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

Внесены некоторые замечания относительно
наблюдений коррозии и коррозии металлов в
(Электролитическая и Бессерийная среда)
350 г. 3,000 копеек printed.

Eds.: I. A. Levin, *Candidate of Technical Sciences*; Ed. of Publishing House: I. I. Ioschidze, *Engineer*; Tech. Ed.: V. D. Khokhlov, *Eng. for Literature on Mechanics and Mechanics of Materials*; V. V. Babitskiy, *Engineer*; Editorial Board: I. A. Levin, *Candidate of Technical Sciences* (Chairman), V. A. Kuznetsov, *Candidate of Technical Sciences*, *Associate Candidate of Technical Sciences*, and A. A. Tsvetkovskiy, *Candidate of Technical Sciences*.

REMARK: This collection of articles is intended for technical personnel concerned with problems of corrosion of metals.

Comments: The collection contains abstractions of intermetallic corrosion of stainless steels and stress corrosion of stainless steels, low-alloy and stainless steels, and lightweight and nonferrous alloys. The tendency of steels of various composition and grades to corrode under certain conditions is discussed and the nature of corrosion and corrosion testing is analyzed. No personal observations are mentioned. Most of the articles are accompanied by bibliographic references; the majority of which are written.

D. INTERESTING COMBINATION OF STATISTICAL METHODS

CHASTIN, Ed. I., *Credulity of Technical Sciences*, 5.1. Vol. 1, 2, and 3. Moscow, Khimmet. Effect of Slow Heating on the Tendency of Alloyed Steel toward Intergranular Corrosion

Elmaddin, Y. I., Graduate of Technical Sciences, and Z. I. Isenbaev, Junior Scientific Worker. Study of the Tendency of the OXALATES, MALATES, and LACTATES Types of Electrochemical Breaks Toward Intergranular Corrosion

McHenry, B.T., B.A. Loefer, and M.M. Kurepova, Candidates of Technical Sciences. Intermetallic Corrosion Concentrated Along the Fusion Line of Welded Joints of the 18-8 Type Stabilized Steels ("Zashchita" -Type Corrosion)

1. Levina, E. I., and M. V. Mironov--Effect of the Electric Heating of the Iron of Steel on the Processes Determining Its Resistance to Intergranular Corrosion

Parfenyuk, Ye. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, I. P. Kozel, Engineer, and Ye. I. Ustymenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences. Effect of the Heat Treatment of Cold Stainless Steels on Their Tendency toward Intergranular Corrosion

FACTS, FIGURES, ENGINEER. INTERCRYSTALLINE SEAWATER CORROSION OF AUSTENITIC HIGH-STRENGTH STEELS

Formets, O. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and **Tr. S. Kuznetsov,** Engineer. **Intercrystalline Corrosion and Corrosion Cracking of Stainless High-Alloy Austenitic Steels**

Kozlov, Ye. V., Kudinov, V. V. Tendency of Chromium-Nickel-Molybdenum-Copper Steels to General Intergranular Corrosion

Rebbeck, A.A. Candidates of Technical Sciences. Development of Two-Phase Steels: An Effective Means of Increasing Stainless Steel Resistance to Intergranular Corrosion

Kevin, I.A.I. Candidate of Technical Sciences. More on the Problem of the Causes of Stainless Steel Intergranular Corrosion

Vedamangla, M.A., Engineer, and H.D. Goswami, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Prakashar, Determining Intercrystalline Corrosion of Chromium-Nickel Austenitic Steels by Measuring the Internal Friction

S/129/60/000/06/011/022
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Uryupina, Ye. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Brittle Fractures of Components Made of
Austenitic Steels

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
1960, Nr 6, pp 43-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author evaluates information published in Soviet literature and arrives at the following conclusions:

1) With increasing temperatures up to 800°C the yield point of quenched austenitic steel (with a homogeneous non-equilibrium structure) drops to almost half, whilst the relative elongation drops by a factor of 3 as compared to the respective values at room temperature.

2) Formation of secondary phases during ageing (during operation) leads to reduced ductility both at room temperature and at elevated temperatures.

3) Inadequate elimination of work hardening resulting from cold rolling leads to a sharp decrease in the ductility of austenitic steels at elevated temperatures.

Card 1/2 4) The ductility of austenitic steel at elevated

S/129/60/000/06/011/022
E073/E535

On the Brittle Fractures of Components Made of Austenitic Steels

temperatures will decrease as a result of plastic deformation (bending) in the cold state and the decrease will be the greater the greater the degree of deformation in the cold state.

5) Brittle fracture (without creep) of austenitic steels in operation is due to the simultaneous effect of the enumerated factors which reduce the ductility of the steel.

There are 3 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Uryupina, Ye. I.

SOV/129-59-6-11/15

TITLE: Changes in the Properties of Austenitic Steels During Ageing (Izmeneniye svoystv austenitnykh staley pri starenii)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1959, Nr 6, pp 50-54 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For evaluating the properties of high temperature steels intended for sustained operation (100 000 hours) the stability of the properties of the metal with the progress of time should be determined in addition to creep and sustained strength of the material. It has been established that the impact strength is one of the most sensitive indices of structural transformations in steels caused by changes in the heating conditions. Thus, for instance, the impact strength of the metal of steam piping made of the steel EI257 dropped from 33 to 19 kgm/cm² after four years operation at 550°C. The most dangerous is the sudden brittle fracture of steel components caused by a sudden drop in the impact strength after 2000 to 3000 hours operation. In the work described in this paper the changes in the properties of

Card1/4

SOV/129-59-6-11/15
Changes in the Properties of Austenitic Steels During Ageing

the steel as a result of heating prior to quenching, were investigated for the Soviet steel 1Kh18N9T (0.09% C, 1.17% Mn, 16.80% Cr, 10.2% Ni, 0.64% Ti). Increase in this temperature from 900 to 1300°C results in a drop in the yield point from 50 to 23 kg/mm², an increase of the relative elongation from 42 to 73% and an increase in the impact strength from 19 to 36 kg/mm². The phase composition of the steel also changes: the quantity of titanium in the carbide phase drops but the Fe, Cr and Mn contents in the electrolytic precipitates remain almost the same. In Fig 2 the mechanical properties are graphed at elevated temperatures for the tested steel after quenching from 1050, 1150 and 1250°C (without structure stabilization). In Fig 3 the mechanical properties of this steel are graphed after various ageing conditions at 600 and 575°C. In Fig 4 the mechanical properties at elevated temperatures of this steel, as well as of the Soviet steel EI448 are graphed after differing ageing procedures and preliminary heat treatments. The following conclusions are arrived at:

Card2/4

SOV/129-59-6-11/15
Changes in the Properties of Austenitic Steels During Ageing

1. Austenitic steel with a homogeneous and non-equilibrium structure (quenched from high temperatures) is characterized by low plasticity at elevated temperatures.
2. As a result of sustained heating during ageing, the properties of the steel after austenization change as follows: a) the yield point increases as a result of structural transformations reaching a maximum during the completion of the formation of the second phase. Subsequent development of coagulation brings about reduction in the yield point to the level pertaining to hardened steel; b) the relative elongation and the contraction decrease as a result of formation of the second phase. With the progress of coagulation the degree of reduction of the plasticity decreases and after completion of the carbide formation the plasticity characteristics improve greatly; c) as a result of formation of secondary phases, the impact strength decreases reaching a minimum value when the carbide formation is completed; subsequent coagulation does not

Card3/4

SOV/129-59-6-11/15
Changes in the Properties of Austenitic Steels During Ageing
bring about a change in the impact strength.
There are 4 figures, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

Card 4/4

URYUPINA, YE. V.

URYUPINA, Ye. V.-- "Effect of Phase Conversions on the Properties of Heat-Resistant Steels." Sub 17 Mar 52, Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building (TsNIITMash). (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, January-December 1952

URYUPINSKIY, P.

Heavy-duty conveyor. NTO 6 no.5:32-33 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Chlen soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Volgogradskogo traktornogo zavoda.

URYUPINSKIY, P.A.

Mechanical removing of oil from used steam. Biul. tekhn.-ekon.
inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.2:
27-28 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

URYUPOV, J. S.

1A 1T83

USSR/Medicine - Physiology
Carbon Dioxide - Action

Feb 1947

"On the Regulation of the Respiratory Movements,
Communication 14, Concerning the Point of Application
of the Carbon Dioxide Action in the Central Nervous
System; Parallel Determination on the Changes in
Excitability of the Cortex of the Cerebrum; Hemi-
spheres and the Respiratory Center under the Influence
of Small Carbon Dioxide Concentrations," J S Uryupov,
3 pp

"Byul Eksp. Biol I Med" Vol XXIII, No 2

1T83

URYUPOV, O. Yu., student V kursa.

Pharmacology of calcium bromide and magnesium bromide. Trudy
Kuib. med. inst. 24x/2-'8 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
zaveduyushchego - dotsent T.A. Man'shikh) i kafedry obshchey
khirurgii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. S.P.
Shilovtsov) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

URYUPOV, Yu. S.

Урыупов, Ю. С. "On the precise effect of applying carbonic acid in the central nervous system." *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo nauchnogo centra po izucheniyu psichicheskoye i fiziologicheskoye funktsionirovaniye cheloveka*, Vol. I, 1948, p. 217-26.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001858110009-8"

URYUPOV, Yu.S.

Effect of reflexes from internal organs and vessels on bile and lymph secretion. Trudy Vses.ob-va fiziol.biokhim.i farm. 2:64-66 '54.
(MLRA 8:7)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(NIIA, physiology,
eff. of vasc. & visceral stimulation on secretion)
(NIIA, physiology,
eff. of vasc. & visceral stimulation on secretion)
(NIIA, physiology,
eff. of stimulation on bile & lymph secretion)

URYUPOV, Yu.S.; IVANOV, Yu.N.; GUSEVA, Ye.N.; KAZAKOV, P.M.

Professor Mikhail Vasil'evich Sergievskii. Kaz.-med.shur. 40
no.2:92-94 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(SERGIEVSKII, MIKHAIL VASIL'EVICH, 1898-)

AUTHORS: Uryutin, L., Engineer and Burov, N., Engineer. 66-1-8/26

TITLE: Instrument for automatic control of the lubrication of compressors. (Pribor dlya avtomaticheskogo kontrolya smazki kompressorov).

PERIODICAL: "Kholodil'naya Tekhnika" (Refrigeration Engineering) 1957, No.1, pp.25-26 (U.S.S.R.) Vol. 17

ABSTRACT: The Central Design Office, Refrigeration Engineering, has developed an instrument for automatic control of the lubrication of the compressor by moderating the pressure relay PAA. The design of the instrument is shown in Fig.1. The only modification of the pressure relay PAA consists in fitting an additional syphon (similar to that fitted in a low pressure pick-up) a rod, a syphon plate and a nut. The additional syphon is connected to the sump of the compressor and acts in opposition to the main syphon connected to the pressure piping of the oil pump, as shown diagrammatically in Fig.2. If the compressor is not running or the oil pump is out of operation the forces acting on the syphons will be equal in magnitude and opposite in direction. Thus, due to the effect of a helical cylindrical spring, the contacts of the instrument will be open. As soon as

Card 1/2

Instrument for automatic control of the lubrication of compressors. (Cont.)

66-1-8/26

a pressure difference develops between the oil pressure in the pressure piping of the oil pump and the pressure in the sump, and this pressure difference exceeds the pulling force of the spring, the contacts will close. The differential of the instrument, i.e. the difference between the pressure for closing and opening the contacts, can be set between 0.4 and 1.2 kg/cm². The regulation of the closing pressure of the contacts and of the pressure differential is effected in the same way as for the PDA pressure relays. The contacts of the instrument are connected into the circuit of the coil of the magnetic starter in series with the contacts of the "start" push button. An experimental specimen of the instrument, produced by TsKBKhm gave good results during the tests. Fig.1 shows the design of the instrument, Fig.2 shows diagrammatically the connection of the lubrication control relay of the compressor. (This is a full translation except for the text relating to the figures). There are two figures.

AVAILABLE

Card 2/2

SHCHERBAKOV, V., inzh., UBYUTIN, L., inzh.

Device for automatic control of compressor lubrication, Lhol.
takh. 35 no. 3:57-58 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Compressors)
(Automatic control)

BONDAREVSKAYA, Ye.A.; BROVINA, M.Yu.; URYUTINA, L.A.

Nitriding parts made of aluminum-free steel. Metall. i obr. met. no.11:28-29 N '65.

I. Ryazanskiy stankosmotel'nyy zavod.

URYUZHNIKOV, A.

Quality of fur sheepskins. Kozh.-shuv. prom. 7 no. 7:34 11 '65.
(MLA 17:8)

1. Starshiy gosudarstvennyy inspektor po kachestvu kozhevernogo
syr'ya Rostovskogo oblastnogo upravleniya Gosudarstvennoy inspeksii
po kachestvu.

URYUZHNIKOV, V.A., voyennyy letchik 1-go klassa, mayor

How we learn night flying. Vest. protivovozd.obor. no.4:31-35
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Flight training)

VASYUKOVA, A.N.; DUBOVSKAYA, Z.A.; ZHUKOVA, A.D., otv. red.;
URYVALOVA, N.I., red.

[Technical specifications for paint materials in two
volumes] Tekhnicheskie uslovia na lakokrasochnye ma-
terialy [v dvukh tomakh]. Moskva, Khimiia, 1965. 2 v.
(MIRA JB:12)

URYVAYEV, K.I.

Ponds in Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 35 no.7:22-24 JI '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. ~~Upavlyagatelny~~ trestom "Gorgidromost".
(Moscow--Ponds)

URYVAYEV, L.V.; AZADOVA, N.B.; ZHDANOV, V.M.

Production of pure S- and V-antibodies using immunoabsorbents.
Vop. virus. 9 no.6:727-728 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

URYVAYEV, P. A.

"Runoff on Thawed and Frozen Soil During the Period of Spring Snow Thaw," Meteorol. i gidrologiya, No 5, 1953, pp 22-27

The author presents the results of experimental observations in 1951 and 1952 in Valday on the runoff of springtime snow waters with small areas under conditions of frozen and thawed soils up to the moment of snow thaw. He established that (1) the coefficients of surface runoff on a slope with frozen soil amounts to 0.92 and 0.88, and with partially frozen soil they amount to 0.65 and 0.01; (2) the maximum moduli of runoff for frozen and partially frozen soils amount to about 10 to 12 l/sec/ha, and on thawed soil they do not exceed 0.2 l/sec/ha; (3) on slopes with thawed soil the runoff began earlier by one to 2 days; (4) the course of runoff on thawed and frozen soils is identical, differing only in magnitude. (RZhGeol. No 5, 1954)

SO: Sum. No. 568, 6 July 55

URYVAYEV, P. A.

"The Influence of Autumn Plowing Upon the Runoff of Thawed Waters," *Metecrol. i gidrologiya*, No 7, 1953, pp 16-21

As the result of 2 years' observations in Valday in 1951-1952 on surface runoff at the time of snow thaw on runoff areas it was established that (1) the surface runoff on plowed slopes is considerably less than on waste land; (2) the runoff of thawed waters from slopes plowed crosswise is 66% to 50% that of slopes plowed lengthwise in the case where after autumn plowing the soil was sufficiently moist and the layers of the plowed soil lay in uniform rows. If the soil was dry and crumbled away under the plow during autumn plowing, then the runoff of thawed waters on slopes plowed lengthwise and crosswise is practically identical under otherwise equal conditions. (RZhGeol, No 5, 1954)

SO: Sum. No. 568, 6 Jul 55

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Influence of dimensions and soils on readings of water evaporimeters.
Trudy GGI no.45:157-172 '54. (MLRA 8:11)
(Atmometer)

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Absorption of spring snow melt by the soil. Trudy GGI no.46:73-88
'54. (MLRA 8:11)

(Soil absorption) (Snow)

URYVAYEV, P. A.

"Experimental Investigation of Flow During Spring." Cand Tech Sci, Central
Inst of Weather Forecasting, Min Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service
Under the Council of Ministers USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended
at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Subject : USSR/Meteorology AID P - 2605
Card 1/1 Pub. 71-a - 8/26
Author : Uryvayev, P. A.
Title : Water release from snow in fields and forest
Periodical : Met i gidr, 4, 36-39, J1/Ag 1955
Abstract : A special gaging instrument installed on slopes of hills and in flatland for measuring the amount of melting snow in woods and forests is described. A table giving the time, the total amount of snow and the gradual release of water is presented. The gaging was done by the Valday Scientific Research Hydrological Laboratory. Two diagrams. One Russian reference, 1947.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

М. 11-251

Директор П. А. Акбур-ахмедовича фактически над не поведомствително бавно

511 170.2

URYVAYEV, P.A.

effect of ice crust on the runoff of snow melt on slopes. Metsor.1
gidrol. no.9:39-41 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Runoff) (Snow)

URUVAYEV, P.A.

Experimental investigations of the factors of spring runoff. Trudy
GGI no.59:5-73 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(Runoff)

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Distribution and melting of snow on depressions, Meteor. i gidrol.
no.9:33-35 S '57.

(MIRA 10:9)

(Snow)

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Surface flow of rain waters in the Maritime Territory. Trudy Dal'-
nevost. NIOMI no.8:64-68 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Maritime Territory--Runoff)

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Estimating the spring runoff of frozen rivers. Trudy Dal'nevost.
NIGMI no.8:69-72 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Runoff)

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Distribution and ablation of snow in drainage basins of rivers in
the southern part of the Maritime Territory. Trudy Dal'nevost.
NIGMI no.8:73-84 '59. (MIRA 13:8)
(Sputinka Valley--Thawing)

URYVAYEV, F.A.

Calculation of precipitation causing floods. Trudy Dal'nego
NIGMI no.12:52-57 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Maritime Territory--Precipitation (Meteorology) (Floods))

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Evaporation from the soil in the south of the Far East. Trudy Dal'-
nevost. NIGMI no.12:58-68 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Maritime Territory--Evaporation)

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Water losses from snow in the drainage basins of mountain rivers
in the upper course of the Ussuri River. Meteor. i gidrol.
no.3:45-48 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Ussuri Valley--Thawing)

URYVAYEV, P.A.

Snow supply on drainage areas of some mountain rivers of the Far East. Trudy Dal'nevost. MINGI no.16:3-22 '64.

Regime of floods on the rivers of the Maritime Territory. Ibid.:59-86 (MIRA 17:11)

URYVAYEV, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHEBOTAREV, A.I., kandidat
~~tekhnicheskikh nauk~~

Stalin plan for the transformation of nature and tasks of hydro-
logy. Meteor. i gidrol. no. 2:3-9 P '52. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.
(Water resources development)

UL'VALOV, V. A.

Eksperimental'nye gidrologicheskie issledovaniia v Valdae [Experimental hydrological investigations in the Valdai Hills]. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1953. 220 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7 No. 2 May 1954.

CHEBOTAREV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; URYVAYEV, V.A., redaktor; YASMOGO-
BODSKAYA, M.M., redaktor; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Inland waters] Gidrologiya sushi. Pod red. V.A. Uruvaeva.
Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo 1955. 396 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Rivers) (Lakes) (Water, Underground)

URYVAYEV, V.A.

Surface water resources of northern Kazakhtan. Meteor. i gidrol.
no. 3:3-14 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Kazakhstan--Hydrology)

URYVAYEV, V. A.

Agroclimatic and water resources for the better utilization of regions of virgin and unused land"

report presented at the first plenum of the Section for Agricultural Meteorology of VASKhNIL (on tasks and research to be undertaken) 21-23 May 1957 (Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, Leningrad, No. 8, 1957, pp 72-73)

AUTHORS: Uryvayev, V. A., and Chebotarev, A. I. 50-11-6/9

TITLE: 40 Years of Dry Land Hydrological Research (Issledovaniya v oblasti gidrologii sushni za 40 let).

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 44-50 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The research of continental hydrology can be divided into the following groups:
1. - Perfection of its methods, preparation of methodologic means, handbooks and working out of constructions of hydrological apparatus; 2. - Hydrographic works; investigation of processes of the formation of water drainage as well as of the working out of methods of the calculation of its main characteristics; 4. - Study of the structure of the river flow and of the processes of river beds; 5. - Hydrographic investigations; 6. - Hydrochemical works.
For the removal of the present essential lacks of the division of the network it was necessary to work out scientifically based principles of the division and to create a state-owned supporting network based on constant scientific basis with respect to the rational sheltering of the basis points on territory as well as the standardization and maintainance of the methods of observation.

Card 1/4 The unification of hydrological observations and water-investigation

40 Years of Dry Land Hydrological Research.

50-11-6/9

works took place in 1929 when the hydro-meteorological standard service was founded. Furthermore works for the putting down of all experiences of the carrying out of hydrometric works as well as of the preparation of methodological means were carried out which determine the consequence and elaboration of these works. The recommendations on the duration of observations at various points of the flow used in practice of hydrometric works were analysed with respect to the elimination of the influence of pulsation, as well as recommendations on the calculations of mean velocities of flows in the vertical direction and on the consequence of water calculations and the utilization of various kinds of measurements of water consumption, as there are, the photometric process, etc. For the presence the elaboration of hydrometric works with domestic constructions is secured.

2. Not regarding the old age of original hydrographic works with certain methods of operation and tasks the content of hydrology developed to be an own science with the task of establishing the hydrology of continents as a whole.

A great work of hydrological character was carried out in arranging the water register of rivers. It consisted in describing in detail the rivers, lakes and moors by separate chapters of reference books of water wells in the USSR.

Card 2/4

40 Years of Dry Land Hydrological Research.

50-11-6/9

The hydrographic works contained not only district-wide descriptions of water objects but also investigated the single elements.

Essential characteristics of these investigations of water wells are not only a decisive increase of the scope of hydrometric works and a perfection of its methods but also the collection of great experiences, as in the hydrography of the USSR, as well as the determination of physical regularities which direct the processes developing in the water basins. The investigations of the problems of river flows develop mainly with the intention to elaborate the methods of calculation of flow standards, the changeability of flow within several years, the distribution of the drainage referred to the whole year as well as the calculations of maximal and minimal figures. Great attention was paid to the development of the methods of calculation of maximal rain- and snow drainage.

Instead of the empiric formula of M. L. Protodyakonov the standards of rain drainage of smaller areas of entrance were worked out which are based on a more detailed investigation of the single elements of floods and which differ essentially in this respect from earlier ideas.

Thanks to the investigation of problems of the calculation of drainage distribution within the whole year its standardized schemes

Card 3/4

40 Years of Dry Land Hydrological Research.

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and recommendations for the determination of combinations of calculations of the water level of the single seasons within the year were worked out. The working out of practical recommendations of drainage calculations was based on statistical data of observations and of the network of hydro-meteorological stations as well as on an explicit study of the conditions of development of drainage in nature.

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1. Hydrology-Development-USSR

Card 4/4

URYVAYEV, V.A.

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Vsesoyuznyy gidrologicheskyy s'ezd. M., Leningrad, 1977.

Trudy ... t. 1: Obshchye vvedeniya, resheniya i spetsialnye doklady. (Transactions of the XI All-Union Hydrological Convention. Vol. 1: General Information, Resolutions, and Primary Reports) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1978. 2+2 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Step. Ed.: V.A. Uryvayev; Ed.: A.V. Gromov; Tech. Ed.: A.N. Sergiyev

PURPOSE: The book is intended for scientists engaged in the fields of hydrophysics, meteorology, hydrodynamics, hydrometry and general hydrology.

COVERAGE: This is the first of two volumes to be issued by the Hydrometeorological Service on the Third All-Union Hydrological Convention which took place in Leningrad in October 1977. It reports on the preparation for and the actual proceedings at the convention, the decisions taken in plenary and departmental meetings, the minutes of the plenary meetings and primary reports. It provides a complete list of the reports brought up for discussion, and a complete list of the 1200 participants which participated in the convention, and a complete list of the 1200 participants together with their affiliations. This volume was prepared for publication in the Gosstatizdatyuzhskaya Trudovaya Kassa O.N. Borus, Leningradskiy Institut by Candidates of Geographical Sciences O.N. Borus, I.V. Popov, and O.A. Spengler under the editorship of Candidate of Technical Sciences V.A. Uryvayev. There are no references given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Reports in Plenary Sessions	79
Uryvayev, V.A. The State of Knowledge of the Land Waters in USSR	81
Problems in This Field	91
Kotlyarskiy, S.M., M.F. Melnik, and A.I. Chelobakov. Waterworks Construction in the USSR and the Problems of Hydrology	115
Bliznyuk, Ye.V., and V.G. Andreyanov. A Study of Lakes and Reservoirs in the USSR	117
Vodokresleniy, A.N. The Hydropower Resources of USSR and the Outlook for Utilizing Them	127
Kalish, G.P. The Present State of and the Outlook for the Development of Hydrologic Forecasts	134
Sokolovskiy, D.L. Investigations and Computations of the Runoff in the USSR, Their Conditions, and the Outlook for Development	141
Budyko, M.I., and O.A. Brudov. The Climatic Factors of the Water Balance on the Land	145
Kondratyev, S.Ye. Investigation and Computation of River-bed Alterations as Related to the Regulation of Rivers	154
Derzhavskiy, I.P. The Problem of the Soil and Water Conditions of the March's Surface and Its Significance in Physical Geography	160
Yevl-Chen. Hydrologic Works in Modern China	177
List of Abbreviated Names of Organizations	177
List of the Reports Read at the Convention	204
List of Organizations Represented at the Convention	215
List of the Convention Participants	222
List of the Foreign Delegates at the Convention	
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Card 5/5	

URYVAYEV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, oiv.red.; MIRONENKO, Z.I., red.;
VLADIMIROV, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Surface water resources of districts where waste and virgin lands are being brought under cultivation] Resursy poverkhnostnykh vod raionov osvoeniia tselinnykh i zaleshnykh zemel'. No.1. [Akmolinsk Province of Kazakh S.S.R.] Akmolinskaya oblast' Kazakhskoi SSR. Pod obshchei red. V.A.Uryvaeva. 1958. 788 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy gidrologicheskiy institut. 2. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo gidrologicheskogo instituta (for Uryvayev).
(Akmolinsk Province--Water supply)

URYVAYEV, V A.

SOV-98-53-2-18/21

AUTHOR: Shumel', S.S., Engineer, Member of the Presidium, 3rd All-Union Hydrological Congress

TITLE: The Third All-Union Hydrological Congress (III Vsesoyuznyy gidrologicheskiy s"yezd)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 2, pp 60-61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Third All-Union Hydrological Congress took place in Leningrad at the end of 1957. The Congress was attended by 1,240 scientists, engineers and specialists, employed at 300 scientific-research organizations and vuzes, scientific-technical societies of the electric power industry, mining industry and water transport, and 35 specialists from Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, China, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. The Congress examined the conditions and prospects for research into the hydrology continents, and pointed out the great achievements accomplished in the field of hydrology and water resources of the USSR. A number of reports was heard by the Congress, among which may be mentioned the report of Candidate of Technical Sciences V.A. Uryvayev (State Hydrological Institute) "The Study of the USSR Continental Waters and Further Tasks in This

Card 1/4

The Third All-Union Hydrological Congress

SOV-98-58-2-18/21

Field". The Doctors of Technical Sciences S.N. Kritskiy and M.F. Menkel' (Section for the Scientific Development of Problems of Water Economics, USSR Academy of Sciences) and Candidate of Technical Sciences A.I. Chebotarev (GGI) reported on "Water Engineering in USSR and Problems of Hydrology". Professor A.N. Voznesenskiy (Institute "Energoprojekt") spoke on "The Utilization of the USSR Water Resources and the Prospects for Developing Water Power". A total of 9 specialized sections were working at the Congress: Calculations and Prognoses (Chairmen - Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor D.L. Sokolovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences A.I. Chebotarev and Doctor of Geographical Sciences G.P. Kalinin); Hydrophysics (Chairman - Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Regular Member of the RSFSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, Professor B.P. Orlov); Lakes and Water Reservoirs (Chairman - Doctor of Technical Sciences, Honored Worker of RSFSR Science and Engineering, Professor Ye.V. Bliznyak); Hydrodynamics and River-Bed Processes (Chairman - Corresponding Member, AS USSR, Honored Worker in RSFSR Science and Engineering, M.A. Velikanov); Water Economics (Chairmen - Doctors of Technical Sciences S.N. Kritskiy and M.F. Menkel'); General Hydrology (Chairman - Doctor of Geographical Sciences,

Card 2/4

The Third All-Union Hydrological Congress

SOV-98-58-2-18/21

Professor L.K. Davydov); Hydrometry and Methods of Hydrological Research (Chairman - Candidate of Technical Sciences A.K. Proskuryakov); Underground Waters and Problems of Underground Feeding of Rivers (Chairman - Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences, Professor B.I. Kudelin); Hydrochemistry and Sanitary Protection of Waters (Chairman - Corresponding Member, AS USSR, O. A. Alekin). Over 400 reports on all principal problems of the hydrology of continents were delivered and discussed at the sections. The author lists the work performed during the 40 years of Soviet regime and speaks of current needs. The Congress adopted several decisions, approving the resolutions of the sections, and considered it necessary to establish an inter-departmental committee to co-ordinate scientific research work. The Congress decided to take necessary measures for an urgent exploitation of the State Hydrological Institute's River-Bed Laboratory, whose activity should further the solving of important scientific problems in the field of hydrodynamics and river-bed processes. Future hydrological congresses

Card 3/4